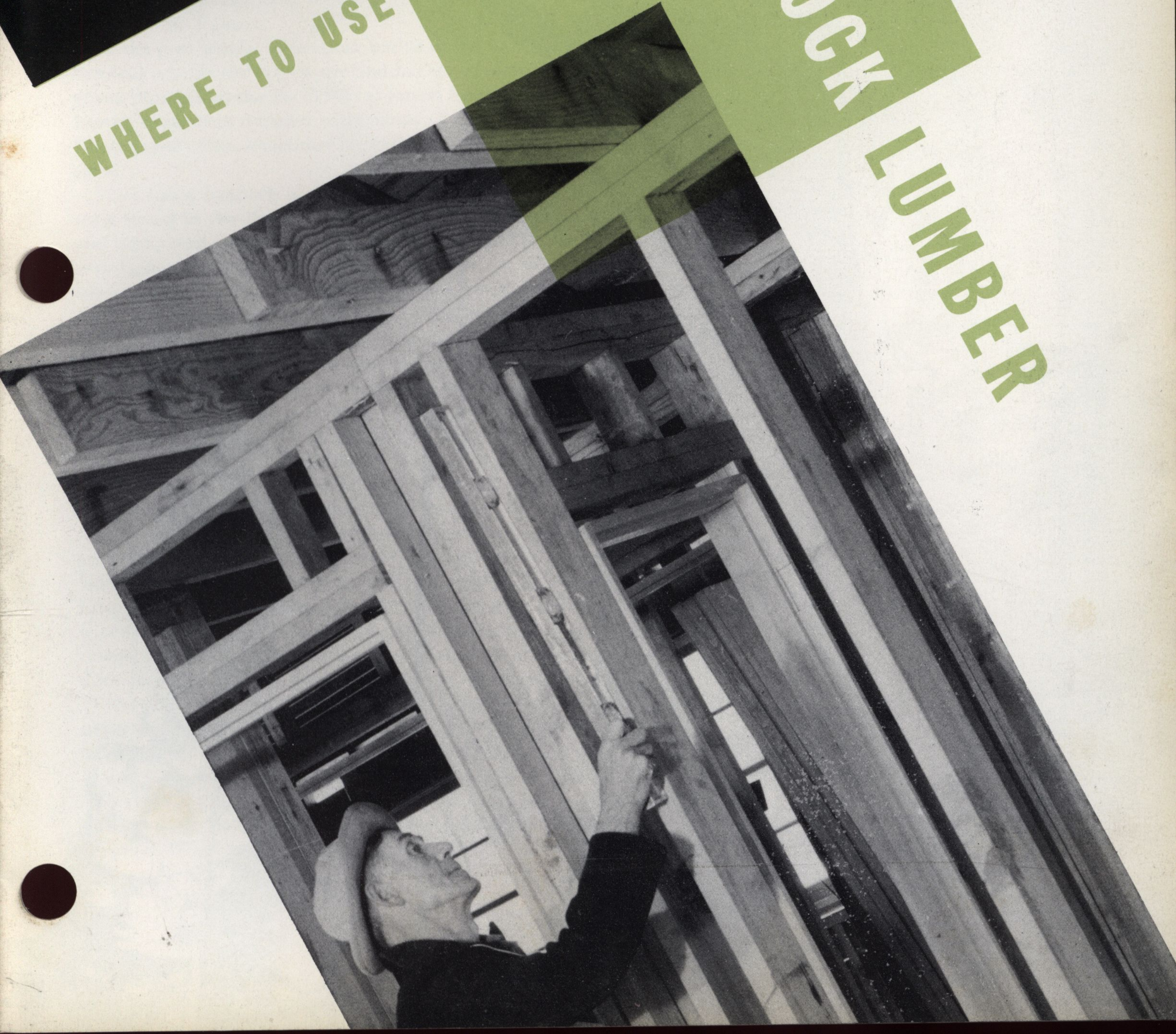
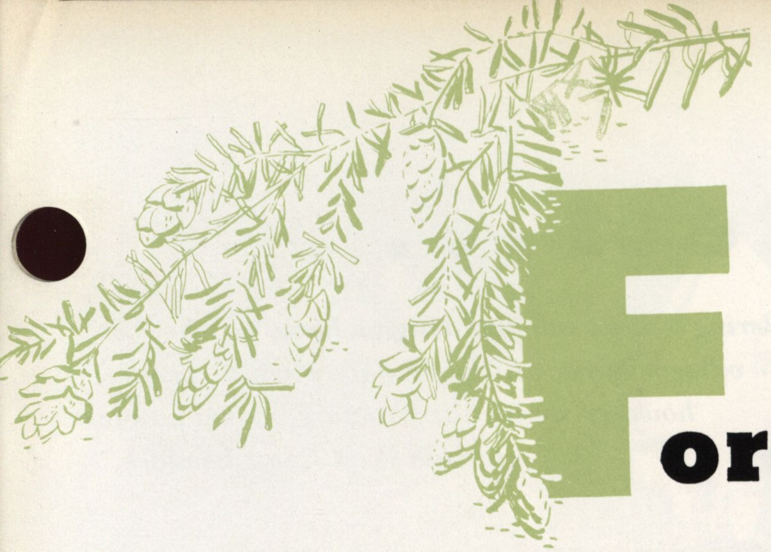
WHERE TO USE WEST COAST HEMLOCK LUMBER



A high climber on his way up a giant West Coast hemlock.



Foresters,

planning, growing and protecting
the forests of tomorrow,

. . . foretell of increasing stands of West Coast hemlock, already a major species of the region.

Of the four species of hemlock native in the United States, West Coast hemlock attains the largest size and has the greatest all-around value. It grows throughout the Pacific Coast forests from Alaska to Northern California, sometimes mingled with stands of Douglas fir, Sitka spruce and Western red cedar, sometimes in practically pure forests over considerable areas.

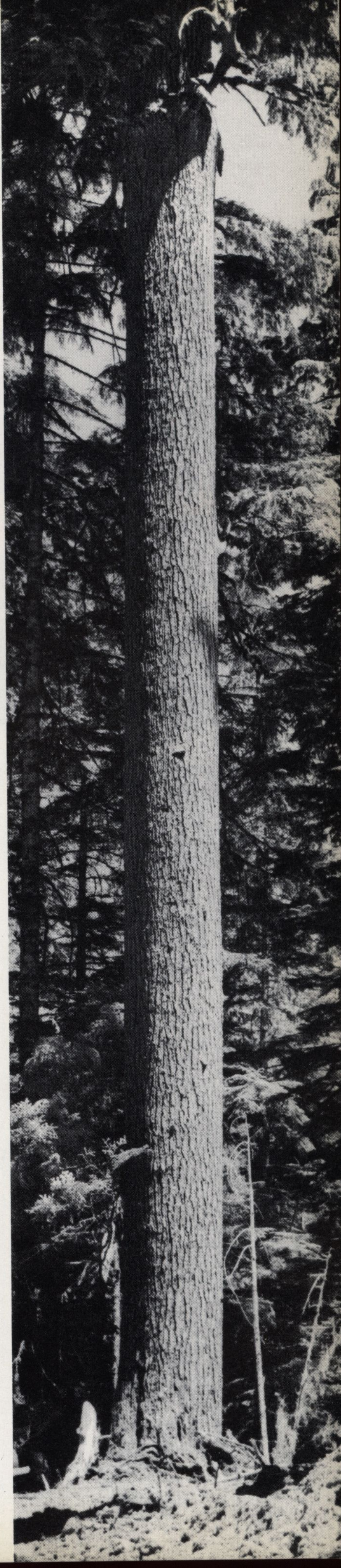
West Coast hemlock is one of the most prolific seed producers of the trees found in the Pacific Northwest. Some seed is produced every year, and heavy seed crops at rather frequent intervals. The seeds are small, of very light weight, and are widely scattered by the wind. They take hold freely upon all moist sites, and flourish best where there is partial shading in the first few years and a sufficiency of moisture at all times.

The finest stands of hemlock are grown in Western Oregon and Washington, British Columbia and Southwestern Alaska, where even temperatures prevail and the trees are nourished by heavy rainfalls.

West Coast hemlock trees have a maximum size of from three to four feet in diameter and 200 to 225 feet in height; a maximum age, under normal conditions, of 500 years. They are easily distinguishable from other evergreens of the region because of their soft, flattened leaves and the irregular intervals at which their branches grow.

Because of its strong reproductive powers on moist and shaded sites, some areas of mixed Douglas fir, spruce, cedar and hemlock now being logged will be succeeded by nearly pure stands of West Coast hemlock. These future forests will be even-aged. The trees will grow tall and symmetrical, with few large branches, and will accrue lumber volume at about the same rate as Douglas fir and Sitka spruce—the average hemlock forest will produce about 1,000 board feet of wood per acre each year throughout its life.

The protection and perpetuation of these hemlock forests is therefore an important factor in the economics of what is now known as the Douglas fir region. Fire prevention is, of course, the first essential; careful planning of seed sources in logging is another. With the spread of the business principle that timber is a crop, the continued application of good forest practice by operators, and good forest conduct by citizens, the future supply of West Coast hemlock is assured.



THE Architect . . .

considering how he can best design a home or school or village church which will have intrinsic beauty, however simple the structure, makes a note to "use West Coast hemlock."

From the famous country homes built in England during the reign of the Tudors; from the churches designed by the master-architect Christopher Wren; from our own distinctive Colonial architecture, there has come an appreciation of the beauty of fine woods, which today's architect may translate into designs for the average American community.

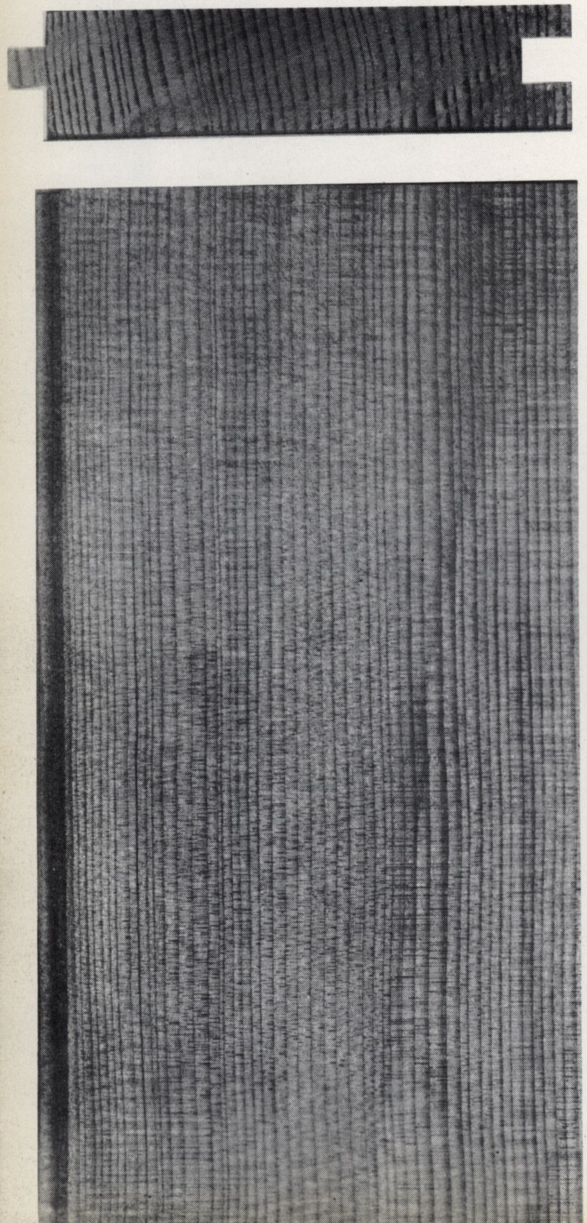
For his purpose, there is an abundance of West Coast hemlock, durable and beautiful in grain, tone and texture. Any design—Cape Cod Colonial, Monterey, Western Ranch or Modern—may be interpreted by skillful use of various widths and patterns of exterior siding and interior flooring, paneling and molding.

For lived-in rooms, natural finish hemlock panels make a perfect background for winter's formal draperies or summer's gay chintzes.

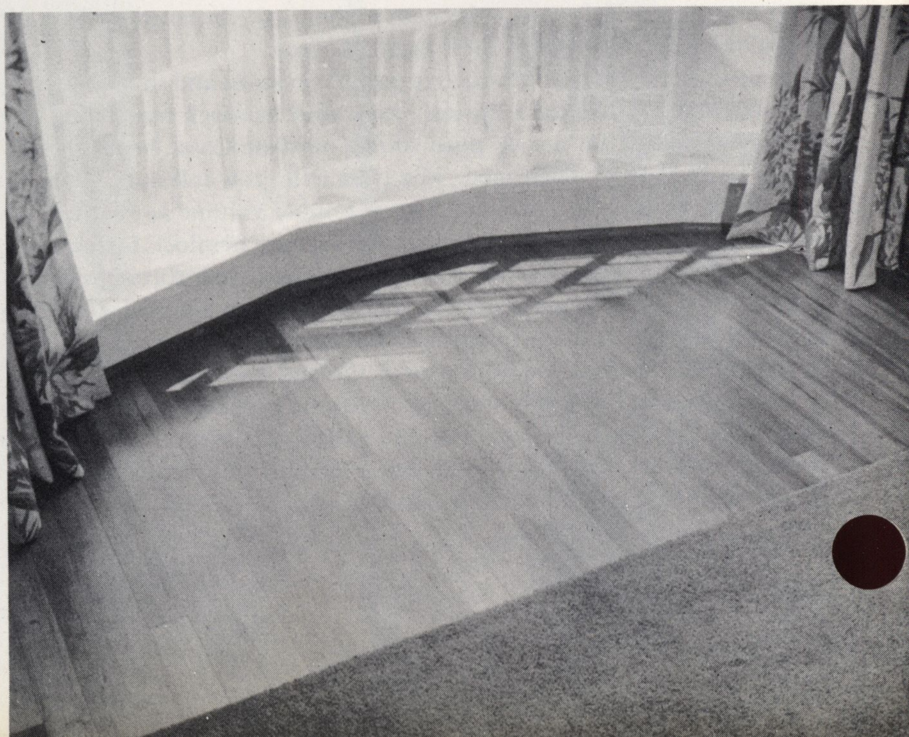
For a school room, where studious eyes need lots of light, hemlock bleached to a pale ash color may be used: the paneling of a church may be stained to a deep, candlelight-reflecting warmth.

Combining beauty and practicality, the architect specifies vertical grain West Coast hemlock floors for all rooms in constant use. In classrooms and school halls they will endure through many

1 x 4 flooring shows the fine straight grain and precision manufacture of West Coast hemlock.



Sunlight pouring through a bay window is reflected in the glow of a natural-finish West Coast hemlock floor.



A cottage or a country estate may be designed for beauty and comfort, with West Coast hemlock siding for exterior finish.

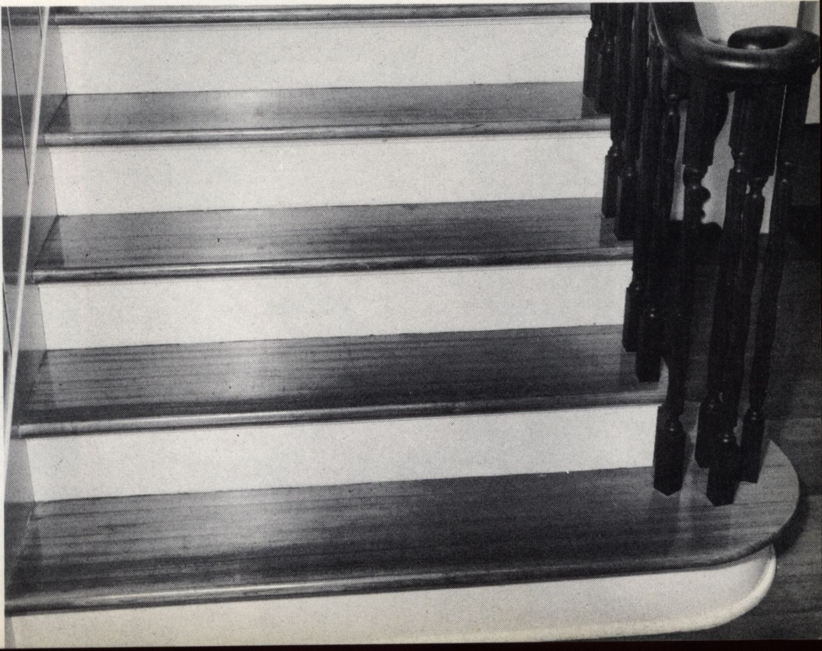
years of scuffling steps; in the gymnasium their resiliency will speed the fastest game. They will not darken with age, and the ease with which their fine appearance is maintained is a continuing satisfaction. The more economical flat grain or tangent cut flooring is recommended for bedroom, sewing room or study.

West Coast hemlock is chosen for kitchen and service room cabinets—for shelving, because it is strong enough to take a heavy load without sagging, and because it is a clean wood, without taste or odor; for doors and drawers, because it joins well and has little tendency to warp, and its smooth surface is particularly receptive to paints or enamels.

This "paintability" is a principal reason for the architect's use of West Coast hemlock for exterior siding—another is the distinctive and varied effects which can be achieved by combinations of vertical and horizontal siding; by different widths and patterns of siding; and by the wide range of colors which may be applied.

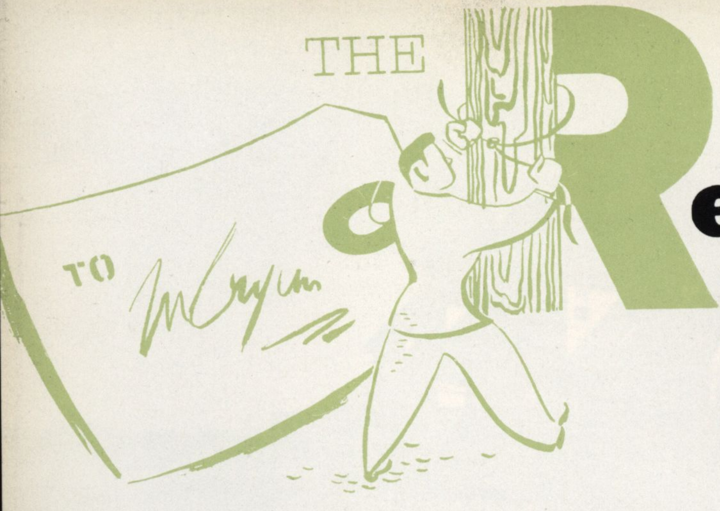
Because of its uniform texture, West Coast hemlock siding is free from the internal stresses that tend toward warp, and will keep its beautiful appearance after many, many years of sun and rain.

West Coast hemlock's contribution to American architecture is this: a material suited to the practical purposes of sound construction; to the price limitations of economy construction; and to all the demands of good taste and fine appearance.

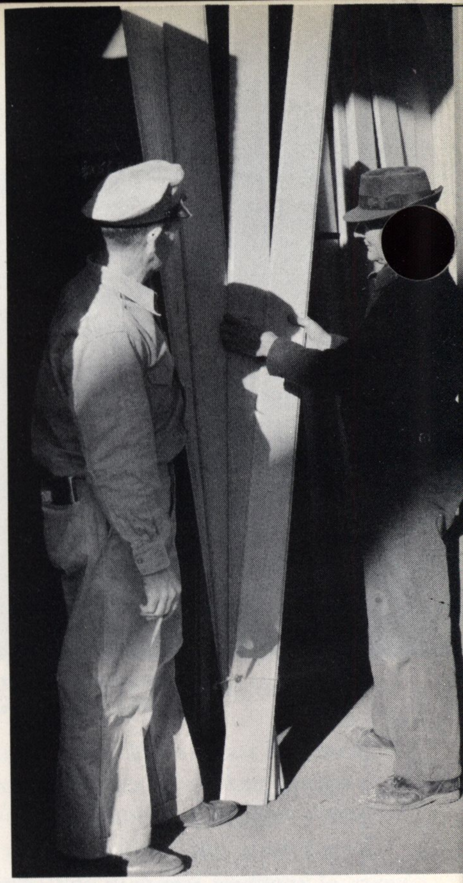


Dark-stained treads and painted risers combine to make a beautiful staircase in an all-hemlock-interior home.

THE Retail lumber dealer



stocks West Coast hemlock siding and finish, flooring, boards and dimension, to serve his home and farm building trade.



The retail lumber dealer is a "home service" man, with information on building codes, building restrictions, plans and costs, as well as building materials.

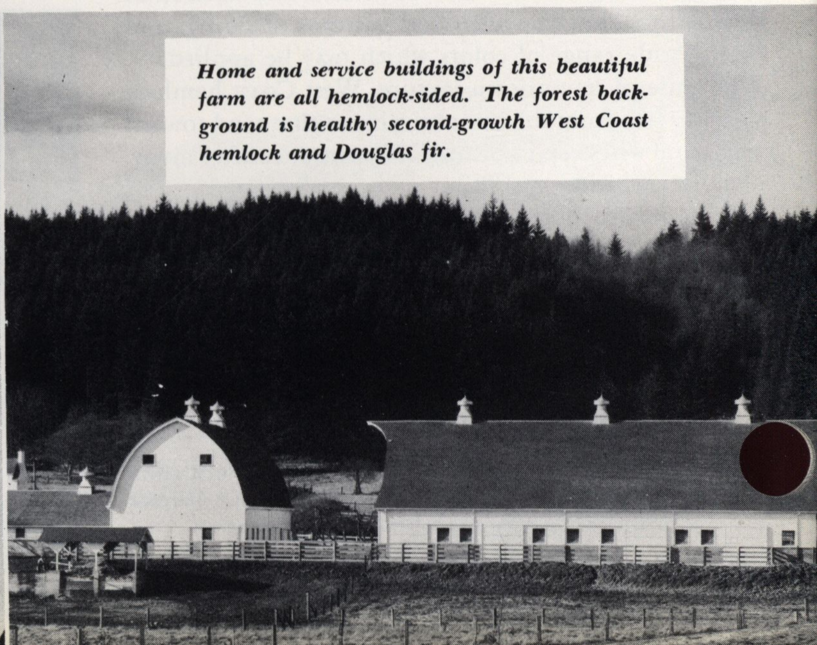
His supply comes from over three hundred mills in Western Washington and Western Oregon which manufactured in 1948 over a billion board feet of this fine lumber.

Merchandising methods have progressed increasingly toward assurance of better values for the consumer. Lumber is carefully graded at the mill and when so ordered is clearly grade-marked. The modern lumber dealer keeps a complete stock segregated in bins or racks for easy selection, and recommends the proper grade for the purpose intended.

Even-textured West Coast hemlock ranks in appearance with any of the soft-woods, and in grade value is equivalent to Douglas fir or the Southern pines in all items except structural timbers. The Standard Grading and Dressing Rules of the West Coast Bureau of Lumber Grades and Inspection, under which "West Coast Woods" are graded and sold, have almost identical requirements for West Coast hemlock and Douglas fir in all grades of boards, dimension and finish.

Another dealer service is furnishing blueprints and bills of materials for homes or farm service buildings at a moderate cost. Agricultural colleges throughout the country have farm building designs based on research and study of the regional requirements and of the particular needs of every type of farm; national plan services have a wide range of home plans. The retail lumber dealer in YOUR community has their plan books and can obtain the plans for you; consult him as your building specialist.

Retail lumber dealers have, or have access to, an estimating service, and can quote a "package" price for the required lumber for a home or barn. For the layman, a guide to computing the board feet of finished lumber required for floor or wall areas follows:



Home and service buildings of this beautiful farm are all hemlock-sided. The forest background is healthy second-growth West Coast hemlock and Douglas fir.

West Coast hemlock lumber is plentiful, well-manufactured.

CONVERSION FACTORS FOR COMPUTING BOARD FEET FINISHED LUMBER WITH THREE PER CENT ALLOWANCE FOR WASTE IN FITTING*

Standard Matched Flooring: Multiply area (in square feet) by conversion factors given—

NOMINAL THICKNESS AND WIDTH	NET THICKNESS AND WIDTH	CONVERSION FACTOR
1 x 3	25/32 x 2⅜″	1.301
1 x 4	25/32 x 3¼″	1.268
1 x 6	25/32 x 5 3/16″	1.192
1¼ x 3	1 1/16 x 2⅜″	1.626
1¼ x 4	1 1/16 x 3¼″	1.585
1¼ x 6	1 1/16 x 5 3/16″	1.489

Bevel Siding: Compute area to be covered (in square feet) and deduct for openings in the wall. Multiply by conversion factors:

½ x 4″ bevel siding, figuring lap cover of ¾″	1.498
½ x 6″ bevel siding, figuring lap cover of 1″	1.373
½ x 8″ bevel siding, figuring lap cover of 1½″	1.433

Bungalow Siding:

¾ x 8″ bungalow siding, figuring lap cover of 1½″	1.433
¾ x 10″ bungalow siding, figuring lap cover of 1½″	1.329

Drop Siding, 1″ x 6″:

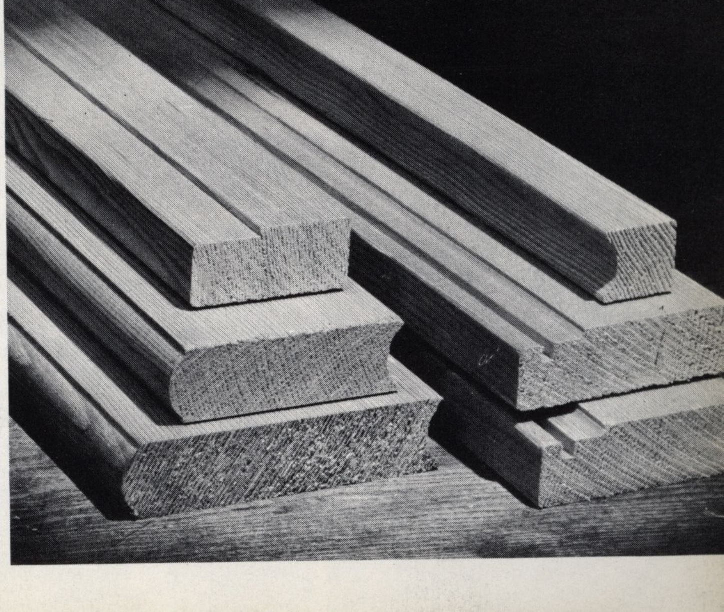
Pattern 105 lays with a net face width of 5 1/16″	1.220
Pattern 106 lays with a net face width of 5 3/16″	1.192

One inch Boards and Shiplap:

1 x 6″ boards, S4S standard 25/32 x 5⅝″	1.099
1 x 8″ boards, S4S standard 25/32 x 7½″	1.099
1 x 6″ shiplap, finished 25/32 x 5⅛″ face width	1.206
1 x 8″ shiplap, finished 25/32 x 7⅛″ face width	1.156

*For another allowance than 3%, divide factors given by 1.03 to obtain the net conversion factor for surfacing, and add any desired percentage for trim estimate.

Pattern stock, precision milled.



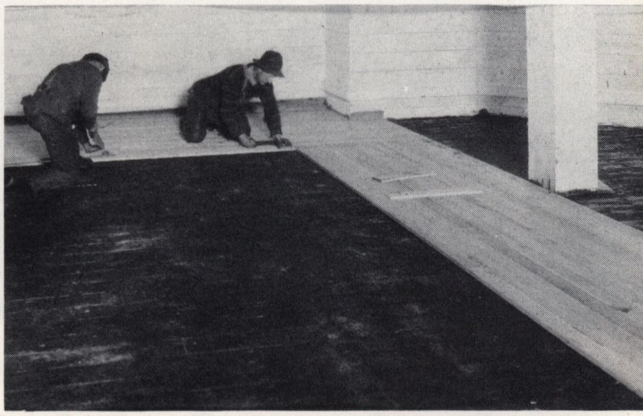
THE Builder . . .

is a craftsman, proud of his trade and of substantial construction and good workmanship.

He and his crew will approve the architect's selection of West Coast hemlock. It dries well either by air seasoning or kiln drying, and when properly seasoned and stored is subject to a minimum of shrinkage or checking. It nails firmly without splitting; saws without splintering; and is free from resins and pitch. Because of its inherent stiffness and strength, hemlock studding stays in alignment during construction. Knots are usually small and sound, and even the lower grades of sheathing used in economical construction make a good nailing base for siding or roofing.

West Coast hemlock is graded for either strength or appearance, and suitability for the purpose intended will govern the builder's selection. For the frame structure, studs, joists, rafters, boards and sheathing are available in the "construction" grades of Select Structural, Select Merchantable, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

The following grade use guide will be of help in determining the most advantageous use of the various grades of West Coast hemlock lumber:



Laying West Coast hemlock unmatched flooring in a cold storage plant, where it will be subject to heavy wear.

Sound and sturdy framework is the first requisite of a good home.

West Coast hemlock rafters, joists and roof boards result in quality construction with ample strength and economy.

STUDDING AND FRAMING

Select Structural (2x4 and narrower): For exposed use, and where extra strength is required.

No. 1: For high quality exposed use and good strength.

No. 2: Ample strength for all load bearing studding in wood framed walls and partitions.

No. 3: For all one-story walls and non-bearing partitions, and for laminated walls and partitions. For bridging, plates, fire stops and all short pieces.

JOISTS AND RAFTERS

Select Structural (1600f) (2x4 and Wider): A high grade combining exceptional strength and appearance. Mostly used in engineered structures and for architectural effect in exposed trusses, beams, joists, rafters and for heavy roof sheathing where appearance is of importance.

No. 1 Dimension (1450f) (2x6 and Wider): A stress grade of high rating. For joists, rafters, plank and similar horizontal load bearing members. Much used in truss framing.

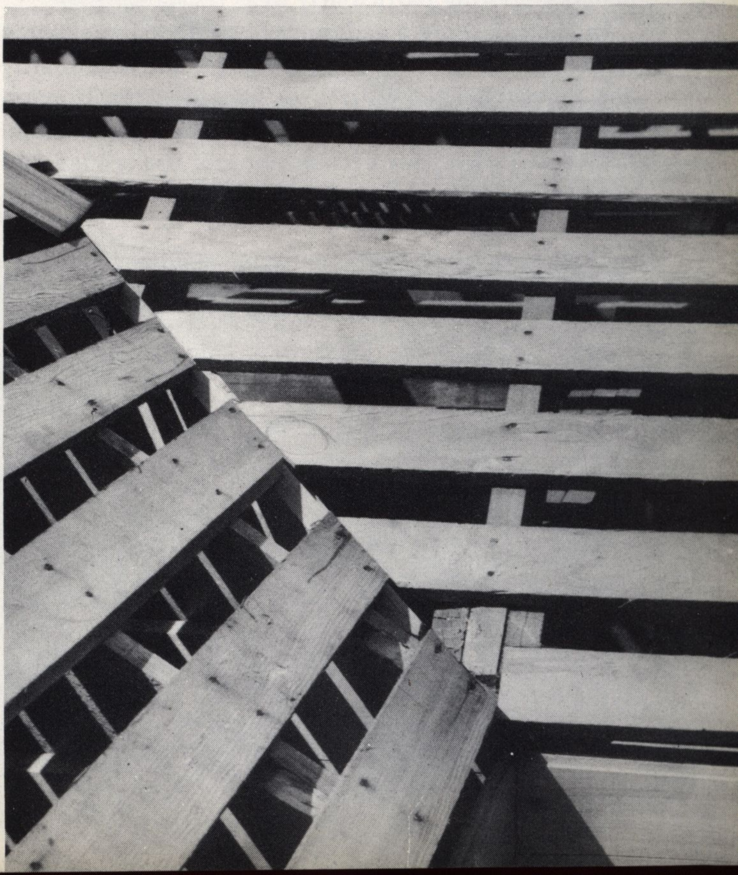
No. 2 Dimension (1100f) (2x6 and Wider): A stress grade used extensively for joists, rafters, and planks. Where extra stiffness is required it may be used in a larger size as an alternate for a higher grade of a smaller size. (stiffness is determined by size rather than by grade.)

No. 3 Dimension (2x4 and Wider): A utility grade valuable for short spans, solid bridging and filler pieces.

BOARDS

Select Merchantable: Suitable for exterior or any exposed sheathing where appearance is important.

Roof boards offer a fine opportunity to use the economy grades of West Coast hemlock and have strength to spare.



(GRADE USE GUIDE, *continued*)

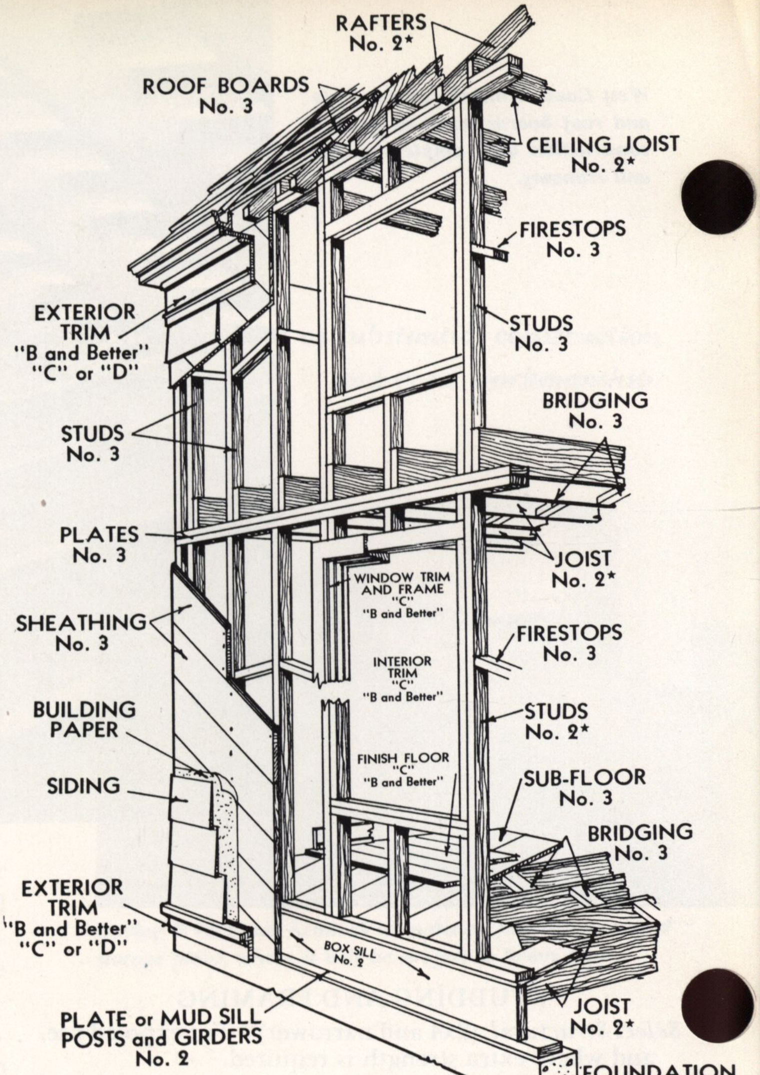
No. 1 Boards: For sub-floors or exposed sheathing in special construction, and for structural concrete forms where accurate surfaces are desired, or for any purpose where boards are necessary.

No 2 Boards: A very satisfactory grade for good construction—often used in combination with No. 1 or No. 3 grades.

No. 3 Boards: Ample strength and satisfactory coverage for sub-floors, wall sheathing and roof boarding in usual permanent construction, and suitable for boarding for rough concrete form work.

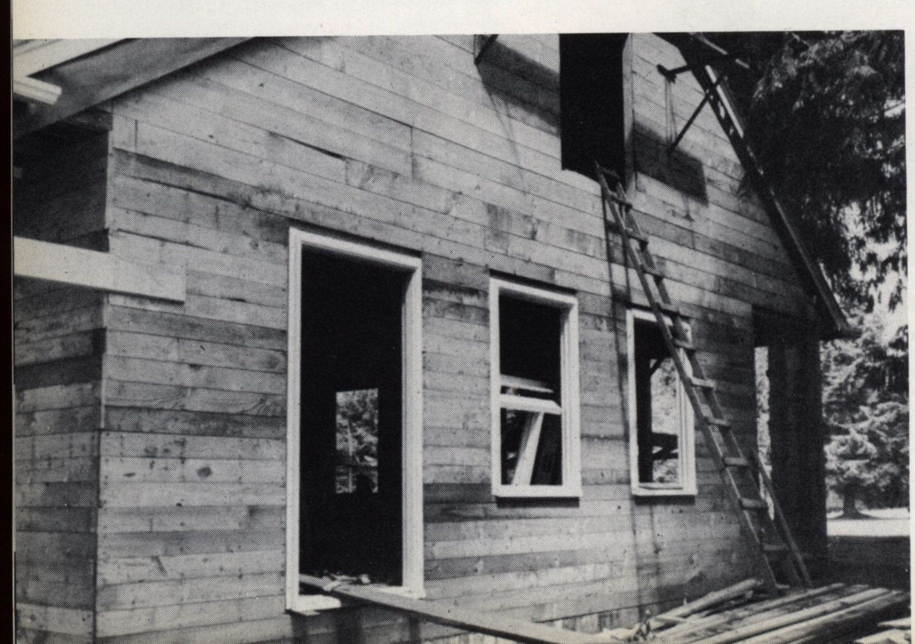
Flooring, ceiling, paneling and exterior siding are all selected from the "clear" or "finish" grades of "B&Btr.," "C", "D" and "E". A limited amount of flooring is manufactured and graded as "Clear All Heart VG" for floors of extra quality where superior appearance and wear are prime requisites; but for natural finish floors of West Coast hemlock suited to a nice home, "B&Btr." Vertical Grain is recommended. "B&Btr." Flat Grain is used in rooms less subject to heavy wear, but requiring good appearance. For rooms where the quality of the flooring is not of first importance, or where the floors are to be stained or painted and the need for economy justifies a less perfect job, "C" grade, either vertical or flat grain, is entirely satisfactory. "D" grade, either vertical or flat grain, is recommended for low cost, where appearance is not important, as under linoleum, or to the builder who wants a cutting grade with a high percentage of good material. Uniform texture, with little difference in the hardness of springwood and summerwood, makes West Coast hemlock flooring particularly wear resistant.

In general, recommendations for ceiling and exterior siding are the same as for flooring—for the best quality and appearance, "B&Btr."; for adequate construction and appearance, "C"; and for economy construction, "D". Particularly favored for exterior use is ½x6 and ½x8 bevel siding, and ¾x8 and ¾x10 bungalow siding.



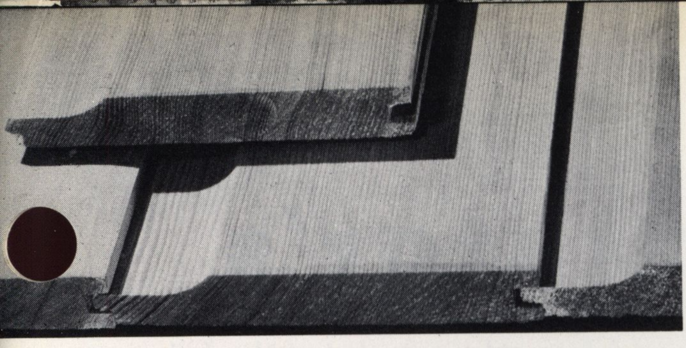
★Where long lengths or unusual strength requirements indicate, use one grade higher.

The United States government, through its military forces, F.H.A. and other agencies, recognizes West Coast hemlock as one of the most suitable woods for framing, flooring, finish and siding.

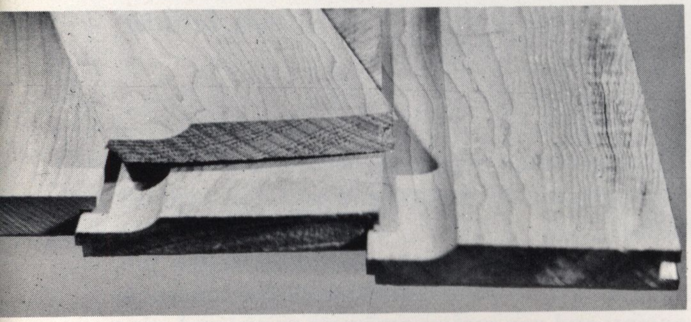


West Coast hemlock sheathing is a substantial nailing base, and gives additional insulation against heat, cold and sound.

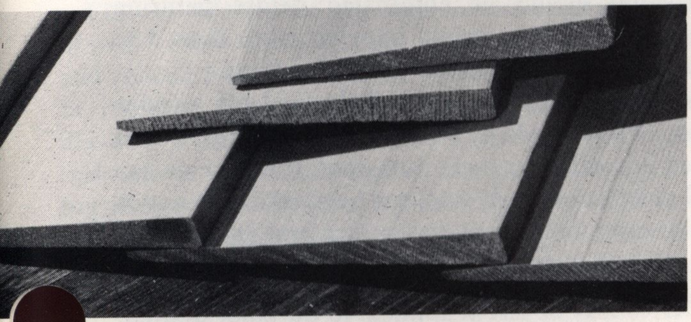
West Coast hemlock lumber is widely used in commercial construction.



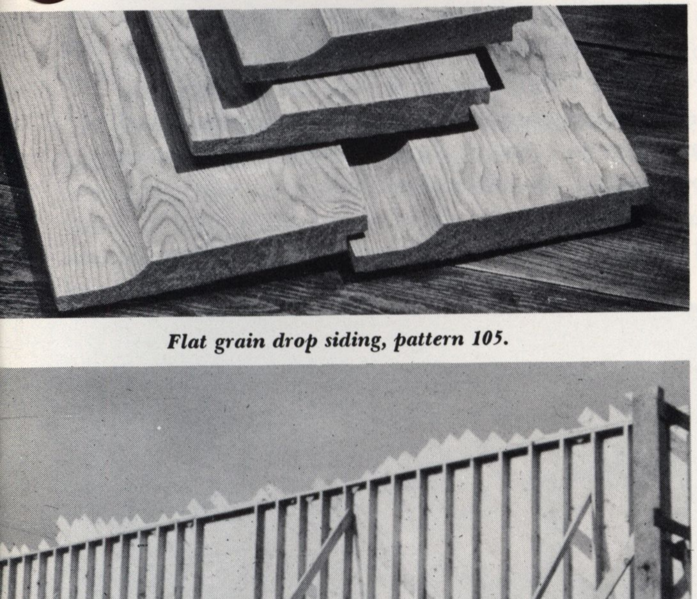
Vertical grain drop siding, pattern 106.



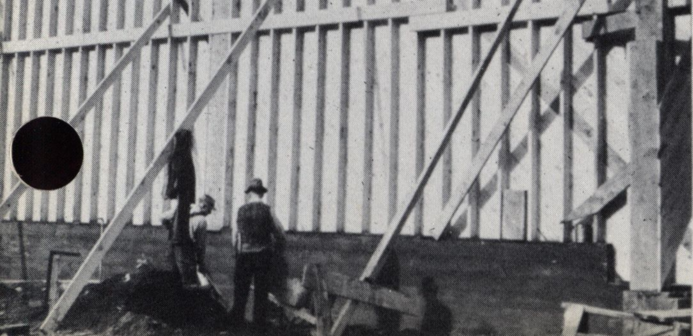
Flat grain drop siding, pattern 106.

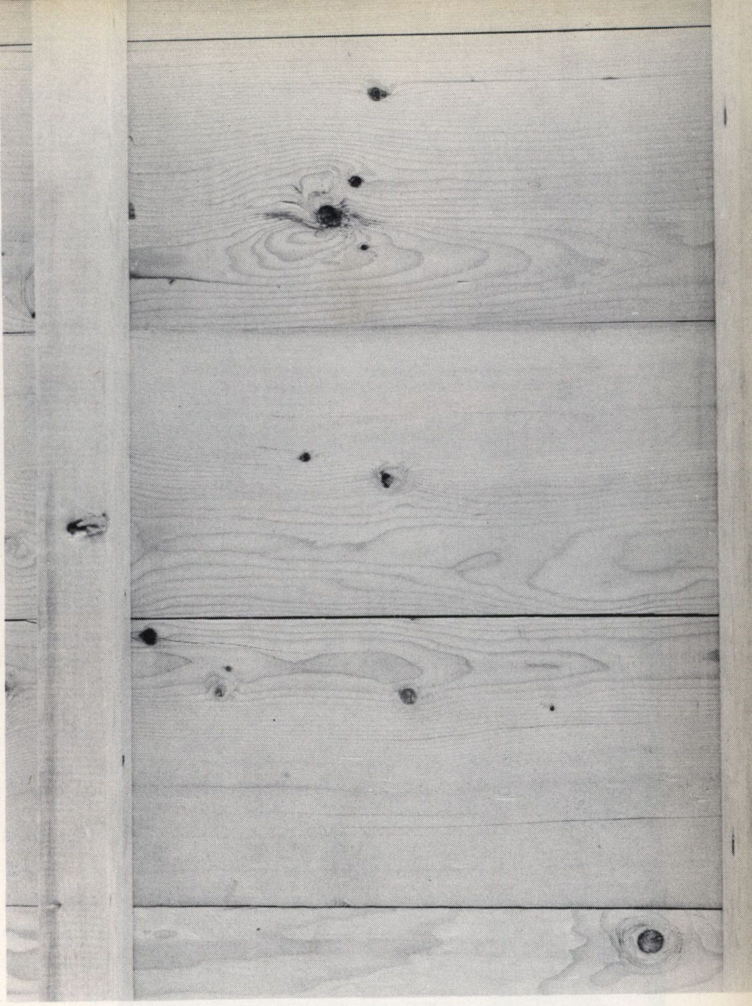


Vertical grain bevel siding.



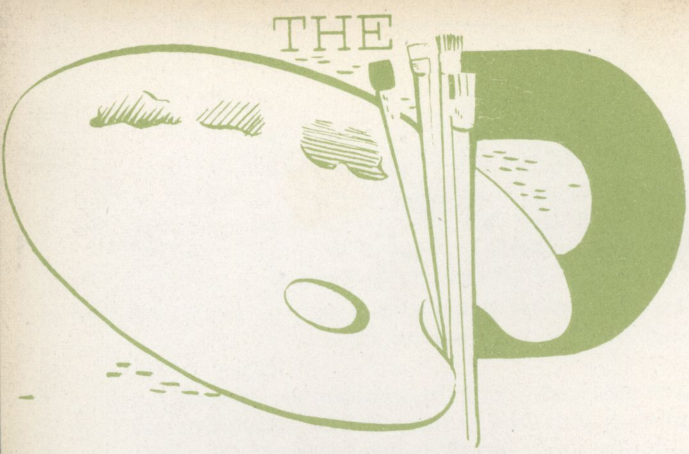
Flat grain drop siding, pattern 105.





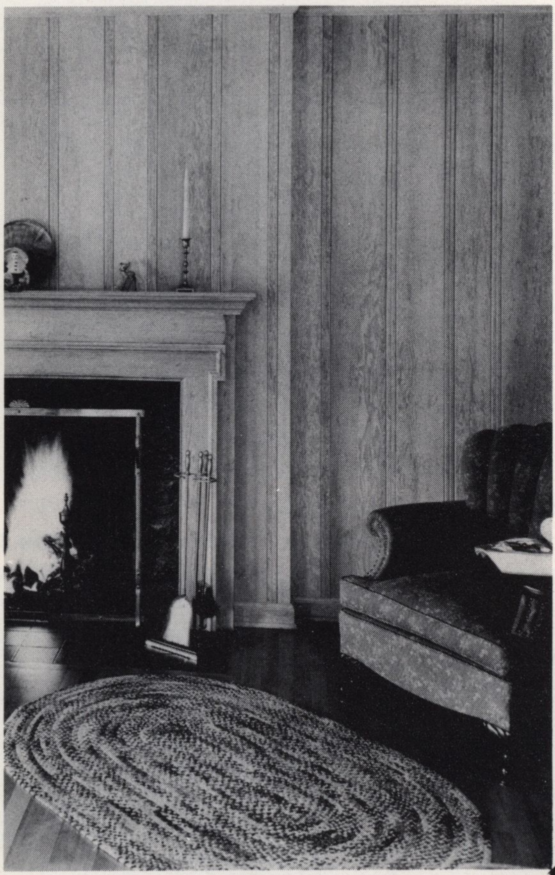
Studs and shiplap of West Coast hemlock.

Wide V Rustic siding makes attractive shadow lines.



THE Decorator's

job complements that of the designer and builder.

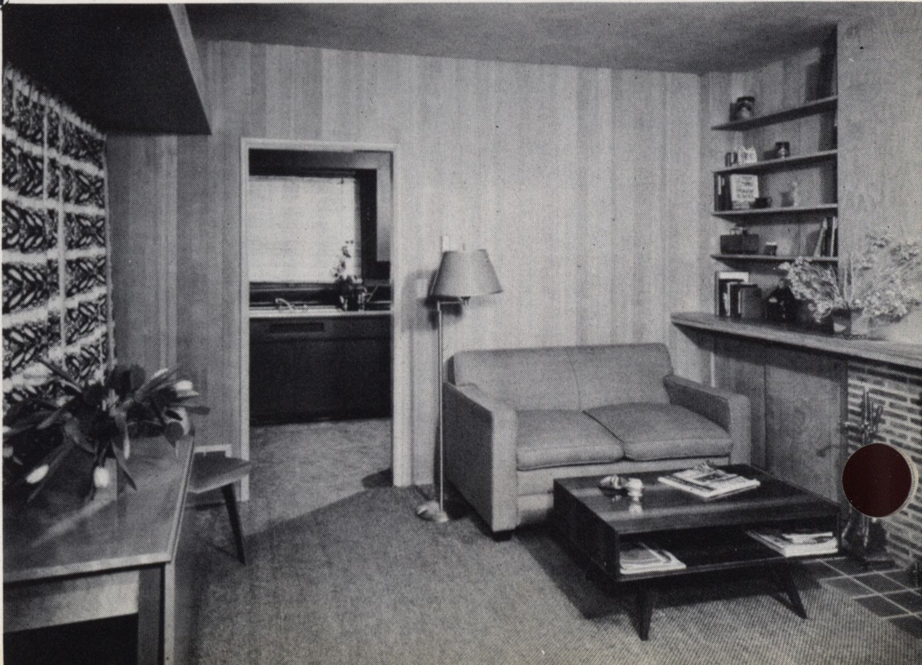


Finishing, staining, bleaching, waxing, and varnishing will emphasize the beauty of West Coast hemlock texture.

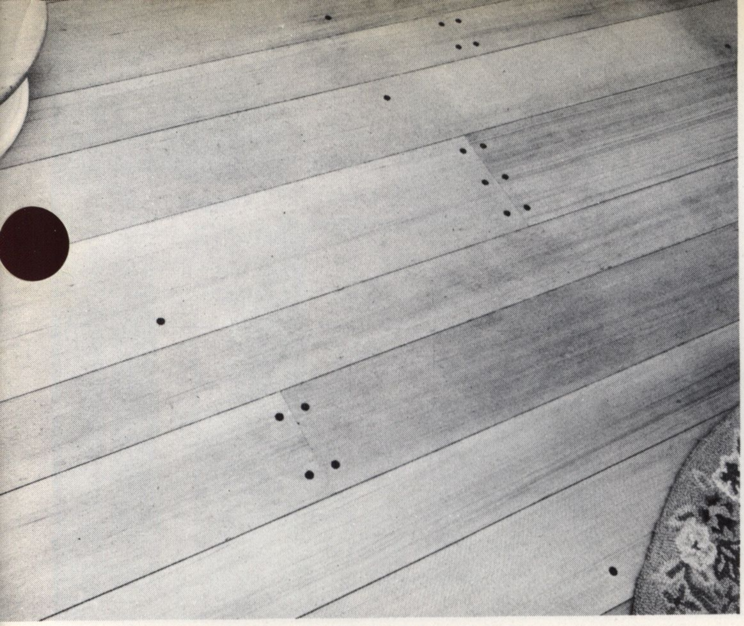
In order to get good paint adherence on the job, wood should have no more than 10 to 12 per cent moisture content; and any surface moisture accruing during construction should be eliminated before painting begins. Interior trim should have no more than 8 to 10 per cent moisture content before finishing.

Ready-mixed products are usually used for interior finishes. Those made by reputable manufacturers and applied according to their directions will give exceptional satisfaction on West Coast hemlock. It is naturally receptive because of its texture and its freedom from pitch and resins.

STAINS may be left as applied, to the color desired, and finished with lacquer and varnish, or rubbed off to leave greater contrast in color between springwood and summerwood. The finish may be left with a high gloss, or brought to a dull glow with repeated applications rubbed between coats with powdered pumice stone and oil or water; or a flat or waxed varnish may be used to approximate the effect of rubbing.



The luxury of fine wood paneling is within the reach of the economy-minded builder who uses the clear beauty of the finish grades of West Coast hemlock for his interiors.



Pegged plank floors are the perfect foil for Early American furniture.

Bright colors may invade the kitchen, if cabinets and furniture are of satin-smooth West Coast hemlock.

FLOOR FINISHES are made to withstand the effect of wear. Floor finish will last indefinitely when waxed and rubbed frequently. More frequent refinishing will be required if no wax or just a manufactured floor dressing is used. Floor varnish is durable, and more resistant to water than shellac, but requires long drying periods between coats, and has a tendency to darken with age. Shellac dries quickly, and is lighter in color. Within eight hours of the application of the last coat f shellac, a floor should be given a coat of paste wax. xcellent results have also been obtained with commercial mixed finishes containing a hardening ingredient; they add to the floor's handsome appearance, make it more scar-resistant, and increase its wearing qualities.

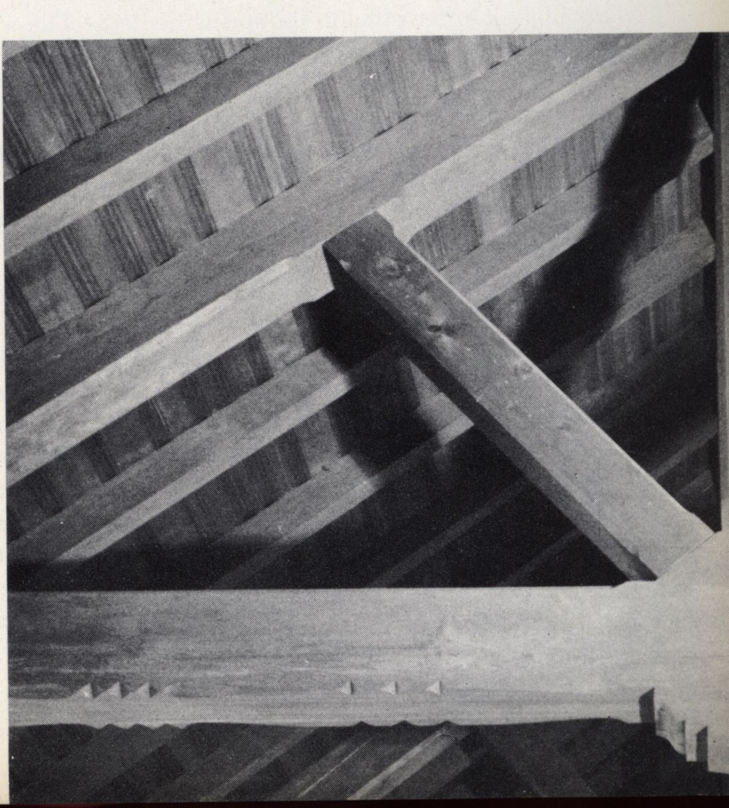
EXTERIOR PAINT flows on and adheres beautifully to West Coast hemlock siding, and the painter will commend the architect's selection wholeheartedly. Good quality ready-mixed paints applied as per the manufacturer's instructions will produce a beautiful long lasting surface on West Coast hemlock.

Of course, white lead and oil is also recommended. Proportions recommended for the priming coat are 100 pounds of soft paste white lead, 4 to 6 gallons raw linseed oil, ½ gallon pure turpentine, and ½ pint liquid drier. Wood varies in porosity and hardness within a species, so there should be some tolerance in the amount of oil, especially in the hands of a conscientious painter.

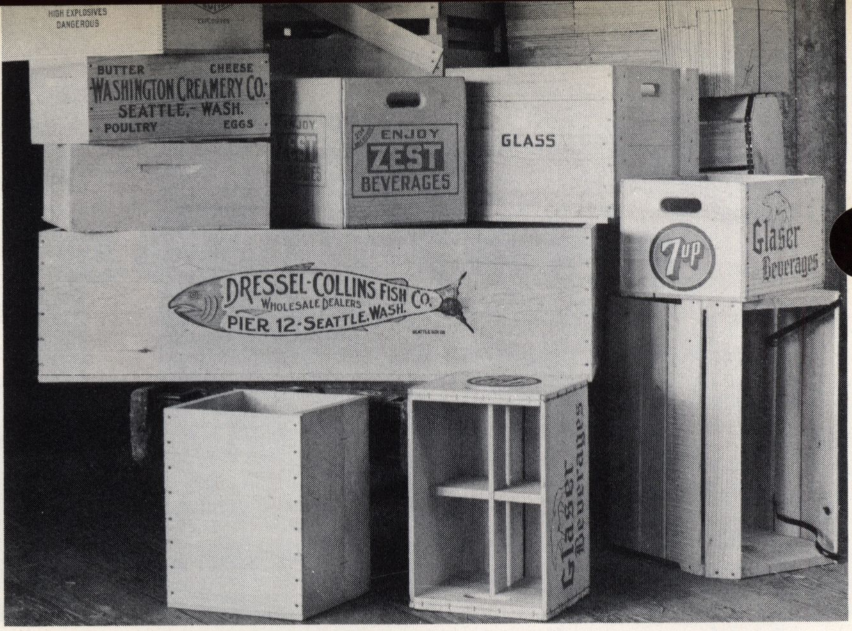
Second and third coats are paint on paint—combinations of two like materials. One coat should be dry, and free from gloss or grease when the next one is applied. For the second coat the recommended formula is 100 pounds (3 ⅛ gallons) soft paste white lead, 1½ gallons raw linseed oil, 1 gallon pure turpentine, and ½ pint liquid drier, making 6 gallons of paint. For a inish coat the formula recommended is 100 pounds soft paste white lead, 3 gallons raw linseed oil, and ½ pint liquid drier, making 6¼ gallons of paint.

There are many good mixed paints on the market—also some poor ones. The best assurance of a good mixed paint is the name of a well-known manufacturer. Another indication is price—the paint industry is so competitive that the purchaser can depend on getting about the quality paid for.

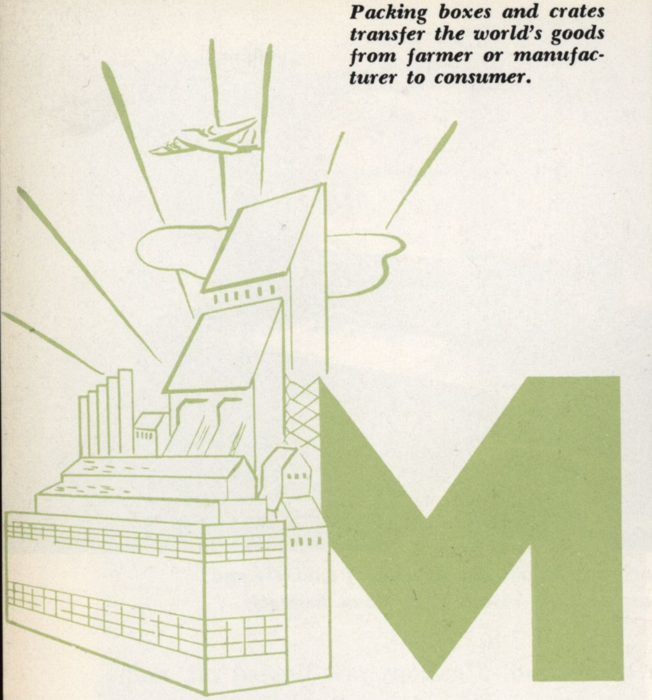
The qualities which make West Coast hemlock desirable for beautiful floors and interior finish—strength, texture and attractive grain—make it suitable for fine furniture. The lines of many styles of furniture look their best when made of western woods; breakfast-room, bedroom and play or rumpus room furniture of West Coast hemlock is manufactured by some of the best furniture and cabinet makers in the country.



Fine architectural effects are easily achieved with versatile West Coast hemlock.



Packing boxes and crates transfer the world's goods from farmer or manufacturer to consumer.



Manufacturers

of airplanes and refrigerators, ladders and ironing boards, garage doors and shipping boxes, freight cars and caskets, all have a common need

. . . for a wood with the combined qualities of strength, resilience, light weight and fine, uniform texture—and West Coast hemlock answers their need.

Among the largest users of lumber are railroads and railroad car builders. In this field West Coast hemlock has amply demonstrated its worth, fully meeting the requirements for lining, decking, siding and the many other items commonly in demand.

The final test of the strength and resilience of West Coast hemlock and its place in wood craftsmanship of the highest order came in the spring of 1942. The war requirements for wood planes, trainers, gliders and transports increased far beyond the possible production of spruce. After reviewing the test data of the Forest Products Laboratory and other technical agencies, the Material Center Army Air Forces authorized the use of West Coast hemlock as well as Sitka spruce in airplane construction contracts.

Much has been written about the contribution made by transportation to industrial development and economic progress, but little credit has been given to the containers used in shipping commodities. Together, transportation systems and containers have made possible the production of goods far from the ultimate consumer, in regions best adapted to each particular industry. West Coast hemlock boxes have carried Wenatchee Valley apples and Hood River plums to every section of the country. King Salmon is on New York menus only because proper shipping containers are readily and economically available.

The desired properties for shipping containers are lightness combined with high shock resistance, high splitting resistance, nail-holding capacity, and light color to show markings well.

West Coast hemlock has passed the most rigid tests of the Department of Agriculture as a wood suited for food containers because of absence of odor and taste.

West Coast hemlock is classed with the stronger coniferous woods in the United States Forest Products Laboratory's recommendations for box lumber. It has greater nail-holding power than the lighter and softer woods, and gives the best results when nails smaller than the usual box nails, spaced at slightly closer intervals, are used. Observation of packages in transit and at destination has shown conclusively that where nailing is insufficient, the package cannot be improved by use of heavier lumber. The majority of failures in ordinary boxes are due, not to the wood, but to the nailing.

Ladders, where a broken rail may result in broken bones, must be made of dependable materials. The American Standard Safety Code for Construction, Care and Use of Ladders, sponsored by the National Safety Council, lists West Coast hemlock as one of only a few woods which may be used for ladder rails. Under the grading rules used in West Coast sawmills, identical high standards are set for selection of West Coast hemlock and Sitka spruce ladder stock, and shipments are made to manufacturers of the finest industrial and fire ladders.

West Coast hemlock factory and shop grades contain clear cuttings of definite percentage, size and quality.

They are available in either vertical or flat grain, and are used to advantage by millwork plants, cabinet makers, sash, door and furniture factories.

Venetian blinds, manufactured from vertical grain West Coast hemlock, have been approved by the Federal Specifications Board—a distinction shared with only two other American species.

SCIENTISTS at the United States Forest Products Laboratory have taken West Coast hemlock apart, cell by cell, for a complete analysis of all its properties and service values.

The difference in the physical and mechanical properties of woods, their textures, characteristics, and qualities, depends on the relative thickness of cell walls and the arrangement of the cells in relation to each other. This gives qualities of softness or hardness, stiffness or flexibility, strength or weakness, ease or hardness of working, toughness or ease of splitting.

The cell structure of West Coast hemlock gives it three very desirable qualities — uniform texture, strength for weight and resilience.

The insulating value of wood is due to the untold number of small enclosed air spaces. Wood ranges from 20 per cent to 40 per cent solid matter—the remainder is the air spaces within the cells. As a result, the lightest weight woods with the thinnest cell walls and the largest amount of air space range in insulating value with the composition insulating boards.

Among woods, West Coast hemlock has a high insulating value, and it compares favorably with manufactured insulating materials.

Glued or laminated construction is continually working into new fields, as research at the Forest Products Laboratory and by manufacturers develops and improves methods and uses. In general, West Coast hemlock and other light-weight woods, or softwoods, laminate more readily than the heavier hardwoods.

VIRTUALLY anywhere wood is needed, West Coast hemlock has a place. Versatile and dependable, its uses are legion—they range from house frames to containers and storage lockers, from ladders to furniture and flooring. As an added virtue, West Coast hemlock is a rapid producer. The world markets it has ably served in the past are assured, because of the modern forestry methods now being practiced, of an ample and permanent supply for the future.

Ladders, built from the finest grades of West Coast hemlock, are completely dependable.

A rugged room that any boy would be proud of—even the natural-finish Venetian blinds are made of West Coast hemlock.

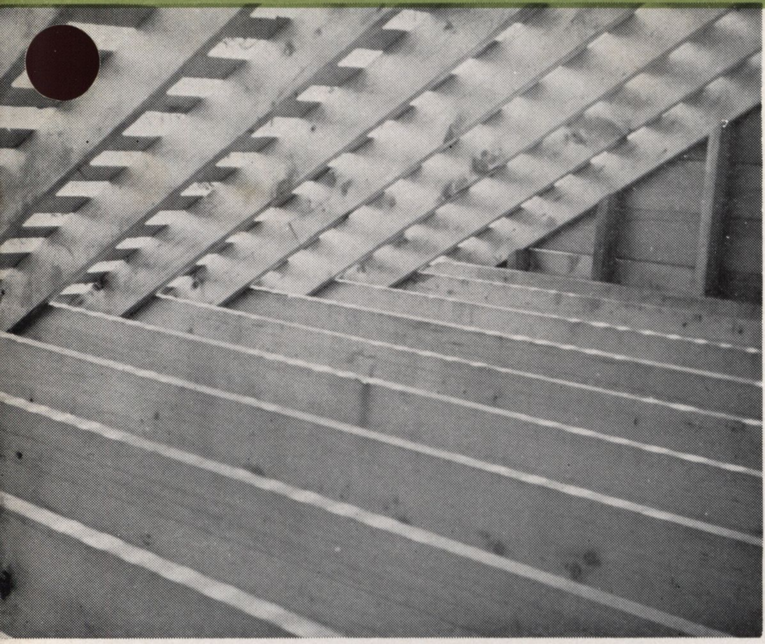
WEST COAST HEMLOCK LUMBER A.I.A. 19

In the Pacific Northwest there are 94 billion board feet (lumber tally) of merchantable West Coast hemlock available for harvest. In addition, new growth is being added each year on millions of acres of new forests under saw timber size.

Additional copies of this species book may be obtained without charge from the WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION, *1410 S.W. Morrison, Portland 5, Oregon.*

Grade Use Guide For
WEST COAST HEMLOCK LUMBER

(continued)



FINISH GRADES

Flooring, ceiling, paneling and exterior siding are all selected from the "clear" or "finish" grades of "B&Btr.," "C," "D" and "E". A limited amount of flooring is manufactured and graded as "Clear All Heart VG" for floors of extra quality where superior appearance and wear are prime requisites; but for natural finish floors of West Coast hemlock suited to a nice home, "B&Btr." Vertical Grain is recommended. "B&Btr." Flat Grain is used in rooms less subject to heavy wear, but requiring good appearance. For rooms where the quality of the flooring is not of first importance, or where the floors are to be stained or painted and the need for economy justifies a less perfect job, "C" grade, either vertical or flat grain, is entirely satisfactory. "D" grade, either vertical or flat grain, is recommended for low cost, where appearance is not important, as under linoleum, or to the builder who wants a cutting grade with a high percentage of good material. Uniform texture, with little difference in the hardness of springwood and summerwood, makes West Coast hemlock flooring particularly wear resistant.

In general, recommendations for ceiling and exterior siding are the same as for flooring—for the best quality and appearance, "B&Btr."; for adequate construction and appearance, "C"; and for economy construction, "D". Particularly favored for exterior use is ½x6 and ½x8 bevel siding, and ¾x8 and ¾x10 bungalow siding.

BOARDS

SELECT MERCHANTABLE: Suitable for exterior or any exposed sheathing where appearance is important.

NO. 1 BOARDS: For sub-floors or exposed sheathing in special construction, and for structural concrete forms where accurate surfaces are desired, or for any purpose where boards are necessary.

NO. 2 BOARDS: A very satisfactory grade for good construction —often used in combination with No. 1 or No. 3 grades.

NO. 3 BOARDS: Ample strength and satisfactory coverage for sub-floors, wall sheathing and roof boarding in usual permanent construction, and suitable for boarding for rough concrete form work.

POSTS AND TIMBERS

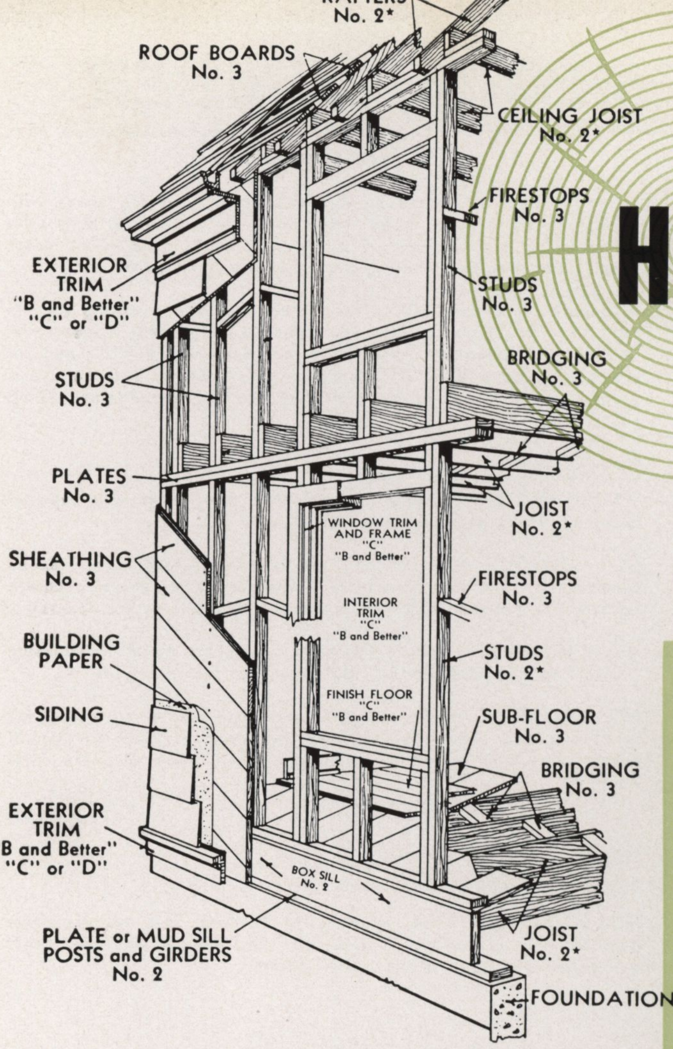
NO. 2 TIMBERS: For short posts or piers.

NO. 1 TIMBERS (1075c) West Coast hemlock: Has definite stress qualities and is used in engineered structures or wherever posts and columns of good strength are desired.

For further information write:

WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
1410 S.W. Morrison Street, Portland 5, Oregon

WEST COAST HEMLOCK LUMBER



GRADE USE GUIDE

STUDDING AND FRAMING

SELECT STRUCTURAL (2x4 and narrower): For exposed use, and where extra strength is required.

NO. 1: For high quality exposed use and good strength.

NO. 2: Ample strength for all load bearing studding in wood framed walls and partitions.

NO. 3: For all one-story walls and non-bearing partitions, and for laminated walls and partitions. For bridging, plates, fire stops and all short pieces.

JOISTS AND RAFTERS

SELECT STRUCTURAL (1600f) (2x4 and Wider): A high grade combining exceptional strength and appearance. Mostly used in engineered structures and for architectural effect in exposed trusses, beams, joists, rafters and for heavy roof sheathing where appearance is of importance.

NO. 1 DIMENSION (1450f) (2x6 and Wider): A stress grade of high rating. For joists, rafters, plank and similar horizontal load bearing members. Much used in truss framing.

NO. 2 DIMENSION (1100f) (2x6 and Wider): A stress grade used extensively for joists, rafters, and planks. Where extra stiffness is required it may be used in a larger size as an alternate for a higher grade of a smaller size. (Stiffness is determined by size rather than by grade.)

NO. 3 DIMENSION (2x4 and Wider): A utility grade valuable for short spans, solid bridging and filler pieces.

Whether lumber is needed for building a home, making a ladder, or packaging food, West Coast hemlock has the wide range of qualities required. It is a wood of wide versatility and usefulness. A distinct species, it is unlike the hemlock native to other regions of North America, and possesses characteristics which rank it among the foremost commercial woods. Commonly bought and sold as West Coast hemlock, it is also known as Western hemlock.

Since the wood is fine-textured, straight-grained, stiff and easily worked, it adapts itself readily to employment of many different sorts. It is particularly distinguished by its strength, freedom from pitch, freedom from splintering and its ease of working. It dries well, either by air-seasoning or kiln-drying, and when properly seasoned and stored is subject to a minimum of shrinking or checking.

West Coast hemlock is easy to saw and nail. When dry, it is moderately light in weight. Because of its stiffness and strength, West Coast hemlock studding remains in alignment during construction. This lumber is available in boards and dimension and other construction items, including bevel and bungalow siding and a great variety of industrial items, including grades for the relatively less exacting box and packaging usages and for the very carefully selected ladder stock.

Many users prefer West Coast hemlock boards, dimension, drop siding and other general construction items because its workability and somewhat lighter weight appreciably reduce framing costs and give lasting satisfaction. Its freedom from pitch is also of material benefit in this regard, while at the same time making the lumber eminently suitable for shelving and containers and the numerous uses in which appearance is an important consideration. West Coast hemlock is also available in a number of stress grades for structural uses in which assured strength is required. It may be obtained in wide widths and long lengths.

The clear, fine-textured flooring and finish manufactured from West Coast hemlock are among the finest products of Pacific Northwest timber. As they age, their color darkens only slightly.

This wood, being free of pitch, is receptive to paint, stain, varnish and other finishes. Its uniform texture assures smooth, clear, unblemished surfaces.

Interiors—whether in wide-clear wall panels, moulding and trim, or in West Coast hemlock floors—present a finished appearance highly pleasing to the owner, the architect and contractor. Mouldings and interior trim do not splinter; their color tones remain light. Few other woods lend themselves so well to the handsome and varied finishing effects it is possible to achieve with West Coast hemlock.

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